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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, *July* 1, 1771.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL, *vid. pag. 10. Vol. 4.*

Having lately had an Opportunity of peruſing a Manuſcript Dialogue, between two Perſons in a neighbouring Government, reſpecting the Situation of the Miſſionaries therein; from which the following (being ſome of the) *Concluſions and Obſervations were extracted. I preſume it may be ſatisfactory to many of your Readers, if you will give them a Place in your Paper, and amongſt others,* Your humble Servant, A. B.

THAT the few Inhabitants of the *Epiſcopal Perſuaſion* at C——d did unite with the *Diſſenters* there, in giving Mr. G——t a call to ſettle among them; in voting the ſalary, on which he accepted their call; and in paying their proportion thereof, until the arrival of a Miſſionary among them—And that this aſſociating, or uniting of the *Epiſcopalians* in his call, moſt probably, was the cauſe of his accepting it: ſince, had that not been the caſe, it is doubtful, whether the *Diſſenters* alone, would have thought themſelves of ability to pay the ſalary; and perhaps, a ſmaller one, might not have been judged ſufficient for his ſupport, or worthy his acceptance.

That none of thoſe inhabitants ever did make any application to the ſociety directly or indirectly, for the appointment of a Miſſionary at that place.

That although it was reported at C——d that this perſon was appointed a Miſſionary for that place, long before he was ordered to reſide there; nay, further; although he was there himſelf (occaſionally) the preceding year, yet it does not appear, that the *Epiſcopalian* part of the inhabitants did, even then, requeſt that he ſhould be ſent there to officiate.—Indeed it was not deſired by them; and ſeveral of them on his arrival, expreſſed their apprehenſions, that his coming would be attended with no good conſequences—that it might be a cauſe of difference between the church and diſſenters—that they liked Mr. G—— very well, and wiſhed this gentleman had tarried where he was.——From which it appears, that there was no occaſion for his being ſent there at all.

That ſince there was no application to the ſociety, of any kind or nature whatever, from any number of the inhabitants of C——d more or leſs, directly or indirectly, for the appointment of a miſſionary at that place; it is therefore to be ſuppoſed this Miſſionary was not ordained particularly for C——d, either town or county.—This ſuppoſition is founded upon the Society's own rule and practice:——See the late archbiſhop of Canterbury's reply to Dr. MAYHEW's obſervations, where he ſays, (ſpeaking of Miſſions) "But they are "ſettled *no-where*, 'till a competent number of our "people inhabiting near, requeſt it; and ſubſcribe what "they are able." And further, "That requeſts for "Miſſionaries have often—been rejected or poſtponed "for many years together, when the number did not "appear *ſufficient*." That their number in C——d muſt be judged very *inſufficient*, every perſon will perceive by the ſequel.——That they made *no* application, nor ſubſcribed *any thing* for the Miſſionary's ſupport, is undeniable fact. If from the foregoing, it may be concluded, that he was not ordained a Miſſionary for C——d in particular,—then it is to be ſuppoſed, that he moſt probably was, for the province at large, (as it is ſometimes the practice of the Society to do, and as may be conjectured from *his* frequent removes, &c.) and in that caſe, his orders to officiate at C——d muſt neceſſarily proceed from ſome authority within the province. That authority is not aſcertained—But it ſeems well worthy *their* reflection and ſerious conſideration—Whether it could be expected ſuch a meaſure would be attended with any valuable ends—Whether there was any proſpect of its having a tendency to promote piety, harmony, induſtry, or any one good purpoſe whatever.—— On the contrary—Whether it is not natural to ſuppoſe it might be a means of exciting uneaſineſſes in the minds of the people; a cauſe of diſputes, wranglings and diſturbances among thoſe who were before eaſy and quiet, and ſatisfied with reſpect to their means of religion; and more eſpecially ſo, by the ſending that particular Miſſionary among them, preferable to any other perſon—From the conſideration of his having been preaching to thoſe very people, but a ſhort time before, as a Diſſenting Miniſter, under Preſbyterian Ordination; and who was diſmiſſed by them from his miniſterial charge over them. For altho' the Diſſenters at that place, or indeed elſewhere in the province, are not ſo bigotted to their own mode of worſhip, but that, in the want thereof, either by the abſence of their own miniſter, or otherways, they can, and many of them do, attend upon the public worſhip in the Epiſcopal aſſemblies, witneſs Halifax and other places. Yet it cannot be ſuppoſed but they muſt have an averſion to a turn coat, eſpecially under particular circumſtances.—They contemn any perſon, who within a few months of his embarking for orders, intimates his diſguſt and abhorrence of ſuch a procedure, highly cenſuring the conduct in others.—They abominate any perſon, who, (from evidently pecuniary motives) changes his profeſſion; renouncing the ſolemn and ſacred ordination he had ſubmitted to. And, within a ſhort period of time, returns to the ſame people, from whom he aſked a diſmiſſion, (as it is ſaid) becauſe he did not ſee that he was likely to promote religion, or do any good among them, fully converted to the propriety and validity of thoſe modes and forms, which but juſt before, he cenſured and condemned as unwarrantable, becauſe unſcriptural—and with a ſignificant ſhrug, that he had now got juſt what he wanted; and that £.140 ſterling a year, was not to be deſpiſed. This latter concluſion, it is probable, moſt people will join in. But it may be worthy conſideration, Whether it be not a moſt unreaſonable expence, be it born either by the ſociety or the crown, or rather both, (for it ſeems he has £.70 from each) to ſupport a miſſion at no leſs a ſum than £.140 ſterling per year, in ſo remote a corner, where the preacher has rarely, (eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon) more than from ſix to a dozen hearers (adults, and very ſeldom any children at all) and not one communicant among them—there being not more than five families (if ſo many) in the town, (and thoſe not very contiguous) where the whole of the family are profeſſed Epiſcopalians. And more eſpecially will the unreaſonableneſs thereof appear, upon conſidering, that the ſaid Miſſionary was ſent unrequeſted and undeſired, even by one ſingle inhabitant of the Epiſcopalian profeſſion in the place.—Being unrequeſted, he was *impoſed* upon them; and that, not at a time when they were deſtitute of a Miniſter, (as had frequently been the caſe, and was ſo, even when this Miſſionary arrived in the province,) but when they were provided with one of their own inviting, and with whom they were well pleaſed and ſatisfied. *This impoſition ſeems no very indirect reflection upon the Epiſcopalians themſelves, and will very readily bear one of theſe conſtructions; either, that they had no liberty of chooſing their own miniſter; or, were incapable of judging for themſelves in ſuch a choice.*

Should it be ſaid that this Miſſionary is appointed for the county of C——d, which is extenſive; and that it was expected he would have made ſome other town than C——d his place of reſidence, which was not provided with a Miniſter.——It may be replied,—That there are three townſhips in the county, adjoining each other, which have no Miniſter in either of them; (and indeed in the whole ſix townſhips, there is but that one who is ſettled at C——d, elders of the Baptiſt perſuaſion excepted.) Its true, there are but few inhabitants in thoſe townſhips; but among the few, there appears to be as many families, profeſſedly of the church of England, as in C——d, if not more. But this part of the country being rather remote, and too confined, (having it no doubt at his option) he chooſes to take up his reſidence in the moſt conſpicuous place, and to perform the public worſhip within a ſtones throw of the houſe where the Diſſenters meet for the ſame purpoſe.—If this is not ſetting up *Altar* againſt *Altar*, what is!

From the foregoing obſervations, *among others*, it ſeems to be made a Queſtion,

Whether it may not be thought proper, and indeed very neceſſary, to lay a repreſentation of the matter before the ſociety.—And as the circumſtances of that place is ſo immediately deſcriptive of one of thoſe two kinds, from which the ſociety may, with propriety, withdraw their aſſiſtance, viz. "*too inconſiderable to deſerve it.*" There may be reaſon to hope, from *that* motive alone, (but ſurely from *this other* additional conſideration, viz. of its having a tendency to the deſtroying that charity, harmony and good underſtanding, which previouſly ſubſiſted among the different profeſſions, united under the paſtoral care of a Miniſter of their own chuſing—to the introducing of diſcord, diſputes and uneaſineſſes, which may perhaps finally terminate in the breaking up a young and frontier ſettlement.) That from *theſe* conſiderations, the ſociety may judge it expedient to give directions for the tranſlating this Miſſionary to ſome other of their wide extended calls; at leaſt remove him to ſome other part of the province, where his reſidence may be leſs noxious than at the place where he is at preſent. And ſurely, if the Society's fund is inſufficient to anſwer all the calls they have, for a ſupply of Miſſionaries, where they are *earneſtly deſired and ſolicited for*—they will by no means be averſe, (it may be concluded) to the withdrawing this Miſſion from a place, where it was neither *ſolicited* or *deſired* in any ſhape whatever; and where, inſtead of having the leaſt proſpect of being ſerviceable, muſt be the obvious cauſe of much evil.

N. B. *Some other tranſcripts from the ſaid Dialogue, deſcribing the Number of Epiſcopalians in the County of C——d; their Reſidences, &c. &c. &c. Alſo their Conduct ſince the Arrival of the Miſſionary among them (being a natural Conſequence thereof) may appear in a future Paper.*

Large and ſmall Pot-Aſh Kettles
TO BE SOLD BY
BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.
Oppoſite the Swing Bridge.
CASH given for Pot or *Pearl-Aſh*, by ſaid ANDREWS.

New-York, 15th June, 1771.

To the PRINTER.

AS we the Subſcribers think that we have been extremely ill uſed, and have not been able to obtain any Satisfaction, we ſend the following Narrative of our Caſe, with the Monty to pay for its Publication, which we deſire may be in your next Paper, for the Good of the Public, that all in Town and Country may know what they have to truſt to.

ON Tueſday the 11th inſtant, we the ſubſcribers, Jacob Mills and Jeremiah Mulford, of Brookhaven, on Long-Iſland, having taken Lodgings at the Houſe of Mr. William Milner near the Exchange, in New-York, about 9 o'Clock in the Evening we went from his Door into the Piazzas of the Exchange, where three Soldiers who entered immediately after us, and the Centry who ſtood there before, without the leaſt Provocation on our Part, furiouſly attack'd us with drawn Bayonets, both by thruſting and ſtriking, whereby we were both wounded in many Places, and one of us dangerouſly in the Head, Face, Hands and Body, and then forcibly carried us away to the Guard Houſe, and there confined us. We being at firſt ignorant of the Cauſe of this outrageous Behaviour, inquired the Reaſon of it, and intreated the Soldiers not to murder us, which we apprehended was their Deſign, and which they often threatened both on the Way to the Guard Houſe and while we were there. They accuſed us with throwing Stones at the Centry in the Exchange. [Placed there we underſtand, on Account of an Entertainment made by the Officers, in the Room above.] We declared and offer'd to prove our Innocence, of the Charge—or to give Security for our Appearance to anſwer for our Conduct the next Day—But all in vain, we were hurried to the Guard Houſe, and after ſeveral Hours Confinement, were told that if we would pay 45s. they would releaſe us; we expoſtulated on the Injuſtice of the Demand, but one of us being faint thro' loſs of Blood, and being in Danger of bleeding to Death, in order to get our Wounds dreſſed, and out of ſuch Hands, we conſented to delivered the Money, which when they had received they ſuffer'd us to depart.

Next Day, being adviſed, that the ſhorteſt Means of Redreſs, would probably be by Trial before a CourtMartial, we applied accordingly to Advice, and on Thurſday the 13th a Court Martial being called, the 4 Soldiers were brought before them for Trial. We had ſeveral Witneſſes to prove that we were not the Perſons who threw Stones at the Centry, that we had but juſt left the Houſe of Mr. Milner, and had not meddled or concerned ourſelves with them at the Time they attack'd us. On the other Hand, 3 or 4 Soldiers in Behalf of the Priſoners, appeared as Witneſſes, who declared that we had thrown Stones at the Centry, and that the Money we paid for our Releaſe was not extorted from us, but voluntarily offer'd, and preſs'd upon the Soldiers in order to induce them to releaſe us, that the Affair might drop without further Inquiry.

Beſides the Improbability of what theſe Witneſſes declared—(which alſo was poſitively contradicted by another Soldier who was preſent with us in the Guard Houſe) we have Reaſon to believe that the Witneſſes in our Favour were unfavourably heard and little regarded, and that thoſe againſt us were more favoured and countenanced than they deſerved,—eſpecially as there was no Oath adminiſtered to any of the Witneſſes on either Side.

Upon the whole, we could obtain no Manner of Redreſs, and have ſince underſtood that the Soldiers were cleared. We have alſo been adviſed, that having firſt choſen this Kind of Trial, we can now obtain no Satisfaction in any other Court, either for the Loſs of Money, or Injury to our Perſons.

New-York, 13th June, 1771. JACOB MILLS, JEREMIAH MULFORD.

N. B. Since the above Perſons have left Town, their Agent here, deſires to inform the Public, that the 45s. they delivered to the Soldiers, has been returned, and that he has received the Money for their Uſe.

HIS Majeſty's Poſt-Maſter General, having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between Great Britain and America) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt Tueſday in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſter General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Sec'ry.*

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

JUST IMPORTED, AND TOBE SOLD BY
Samuel Fletcher,
Cheap for Caſh;

A Fine Aſſortment of Calicoes and Printed Linens, Broad Cloths of all Colours, Iriſh Linens, a great Variety of Shalloons, Cambricks, ¾ white Flannel, a Variety of new-faſhion'd Luteſtrings, Mens Hoſe, black and cloth Perſians, black Taffity, Pound Silks & Twiſt of all Colours, Window Glaſs, Brimſtone brown Mugs and Bowls by the Hogſhead, white Stone Tea Cups and Saucers by the Crate, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, Silk Handkerchiefs, Buckrams, Checks, Looking-Glaſſes, a Variety of Glaſs and China Ware, Silk Mitts, Damaſcus and ſtriped Linen, printed Furniture, knit Patterns, with many Articles not mentioned, all at the loweſt Rate.

N.B. A very fine Aſſortment PAPER HANGINGS.

Nova Scotia — Cumberland. Gannet. They ought to have applied to the Civil power. We dont know a Military power, being Engliſhmen.

From the Cape-Fear MERCURY, June 5, 1771.

The Express, sent by the Committee of the Inhabitants of this Town to his Excellency the Governor returned last Saturday Morning, and brought the Answer which his Excellency condescended to give to the Committees Letter; a Relation of the Battle at Alamance, and his Excellency's public Orders the Day after the Battle: Copies of which are here subjoined.

TO his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, &c.

SIR,

IN consequence of several letters from Cross-Creek, representing, that the troops under your Excellency's command, had had an engagement with the insurgents at the great Alamance on Wednesday the 15th instant, and that many had been killed & wounded on both sides, the inhabitants of this town yesterday assembled themselves, and in a few hours subscribed above four hundred pounds for the purpose of raising a body of men to march to the reinforcement of your Excellency, in case the reports which we had heard should prove true, and you should deem such reinforcements necessary.

We have wrote captain Heyward, requesting him to assist us with men and arms as far as he can do it consistent with the duty which he owes to the particular department in which his Majesty has placed him.

Our utmost endeavours shall be exerted to raise recruits with all possible dispatch, having already offered a bounty of Three Pounds per man to every one who will enlist, upon our own private subscription, leaving to government to add or not to that sum afterwards.

Should your Excellency think proper to call for this aid, we shall be happy to know your sentiments by the return of this express, in what manner such a reinforcement may be made the most effectually useful to your Excellency, as well as how they may conduct their march with the least danger of being cut off, before they have an opportunity to join you at your head quarters.

The action of the 15th instant, if government has had the advantage, will inspirit many to inlist whose doubts at present make them backward; we should be much benefitted in recruiting by a representation that had your Excellency's sanction for its authenticity.

The inhabitants of this town, and the neighbourhood thereof, having tho't fit to appoint us the subscribers a committee for the purpose of raising a reinforcement, and pursuing the measures that may be necessary to make them the most serviceable upon this exigency to government, permit us in behalf of ourselves and our constituents to subscribe ourselves, with great respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's humble & most obedient servants,

ARCH. MAGLAINE,
WILLIAM HOOPER.
ROBERT HOGG.

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

Sandy-Creek-Camp, May 27, 1771.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE been favoured with your letter of the 23d instant by express. I entertain the most favourable and grateful sentiments of the spirit and loyalty, which you have testified by your late exertions for the public service. Since the action at Alamance, of the 16th inst. upwards of fourteen hundred of the inhabitants have come into the camp and submitted themselves to government, and as from the general reports through the settlements, many more will come in agreeable to my proclamation of pardon, as soon as the weather will permit, and they are informed of the proclamation, and as I cannot learn that there are any body of men collecting to oppose government, and the army is in high spirits, I am satisfied we are fully sufficient to restore peace to the country, without putting the public or individuals to any additional expence by raising new forces.

Agreeable to your request, I transmit to you an account of the battle at Alamance, and am gentlemen, with much respect and esteem, to yourselves and constituents,

Your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM TRYON.

Messirs. Maclaine, Hooper, and Hogg.

RELATION of the battle at Alamance on thursday MAY 16.

ON wednesnay evening the 15th instant, his Excellency received certain information that the insurgents were assembled at about 5 miles from the camp at great Alamance, a council of war being called, it was unanimously resolved to march the next morning against them; accordingly on Thursday the 16th, the army leaving the tents standing and all the baggage and provisions in camp, under the guard of a field-officer and about 50 men, began to march at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and advanced to an old field within half a mile of the rebels, when his Excellency formed the order of battle in two lines, a part of the artillery on each wing, and the remainder in the centre of the first line——His Excellency then sent one of his aids du camp, and the Sheriff of Orange, with a letter to the rebels, requesting them to lay down their arms; surrender their outlawed ringleaders, and submit to the laws of their country; allowing them one hour to accept of the terms to prevent the effusion of blood, that must ensue, as they were at that time in a state of war and rebellion against their king, their country and their laws.—In the mean time, the army kept advancing near the enemy——the messenger soon afterward returned, and reported to his Excellency, that the rebels had received his offers with disdain, & the general cry among them was BATTLE, BATTLE. Immediately after, a considerable body of them appeared in sight, and waved their hats, daring us to advance—Upon which the army continued moving towards them until they were within 30 yards of the enemy, when his Excellency sent his aid du camp to inform them that the hour was elapsed, and that he should immediately fire. They cried out, "that he might fire and be damn'd."—Upon the return of the aid du camp, the action began, and a hot fire was kept up on both sides for about an hour and a quarter when it abated a little from the enemy. The cannon was then ordered to cease firing and the whole army to advance. Then the first line, after engaging three quarters of an hour longer, drove the enemy out of the field and gained a compleat victory --- Then camp was taken with many horses, arms, ammunition, clothe and provisions.

It is computed that the rebels must have had killed in the battle about one hundred men, two hundred more wounded and upwards of twenty taken prisoners. The loss of the loyalists was nine killed & about sixty wounded. The number of the rebels from the best information could not be less than two thousand three hundred, our army did not exceed one thousand men, of which not more than six hundred were engaged—the artillery was well served and did great execution. The behavior of the Officers and men, on this occasion, will appear by what the governor gave in orders the next day.

[*His Excellency's Orders,* (verbatim) *having been already published in this* Gazette *of the* 17th *ult.* (to which we refer our Readers) *are here omitted.*]

The following list of the killed and wounded among the loyalists, in the late action at Alamance, was received last Monday from a gentleman who was in that engagement.

	killed—	wounded.
Onslow detachment, Col. Cray,	0	3
Craven ditto, Col. Leech,	3	14
Carteret ditto, Col. Thompson,	0	3
Orange ditto, Col. Fanning,	0	8
Dobbs ditto, Col. Caswell,	1	0
Beaufort ditto, Capt. Patten,	0	11
Artillery Company, Col. Moore,	1	15
Ditto from Pitt County, Capt. Salter,	1	7
Total,	6	61

3 of the People have, since the engagement, died of their wounds. vid page. 500. & 512.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE *Layman*, who again appeared in Mr. *Draper's* last Thursday's Gazette, is sollicitous to know why *Candidus* "pitched upon the specific Number *seventeen*, as present at the late Convention of the Clergy, and voting for an Address to his Excellency the Governor; and further, he asks, Whether "it was not purposely done to throw an undeserved Reproach on that reverend Body."—I will endeavour to answer the *Layman* in a Manner not "militating", as he charges me with having done before, "with my assumed denomination."——I mentioned that "specific number", because I was told by several reverend Gentlemen who were present at the Convention, that the Address was bro't on *early*, when only *twenty-four* had got together; and that of this number, *seventeen only* voted in favor of it. I own I thought it unluckly, that the precise Number *seventeen*, should appear to countenance the Address, because I agree with the *Layman* that it has of late become "an obnoxious Number.") I have Reason to think I was *truly* informed; if it was a misrepresentation, *the Reverend Doctor who presided at the Meeting*, may set us right, if he thinks it worth his While. I am still of Opinion, that is immaterial *to my Purpose*, whether twenty-four or thirty Gentlemen were present, when the Address was *carried through*; either of those numbers being *very inconsiderable*, when compared with the whole Number of Congregational Ministers in the Province, which is said to be at least four Hundred.—Allowing that the Number, *after the Address had passed*, was augmented to Sixty, and that Fifty of them were against *reconsidering* the Matter, it is not certainly to be inferred from thence, that all those Fifty would have voted for an Address, if they had been present when it was first proposed. But however that might be, the Propriety (to say the least) of calling it, *An Address of the Congregational Ministers of the Province*, when not more than about One in Seven of them were present, or in any Likelihood ever had heard that any Address was intended, yet remains a Question: And I again say, I should be glad to see it reconciled with that *Simplicity* and *Godly Sincerity* which we often hear inculcated from the Pulpit.—The *Layman* supposes, that it is with the Convention as "with *other Corporate Bodies*, convened at stated Time and Place"—Now other corporate Bodies are *notified* of the Matters to be transacted at Time & Place; but no Notice was given to "the Congregational Ministers of the Province" that an Address to his Excellency the Governor was to be proposed; and as this is said to be the first Instance of an Address to a Governor ever made by the Convention, it is not likely that seven-eighths of them, *who were absent*, ever had it in Contemplation. But after all, I would ask, "with Modesty, Decency, and Charity," and with *Humility* too, all which I take to be excellent Christian Graces, as well as *Sincerity*; by what Authority is the Convention of the Clergy, *as it is called*, constituted "a *corporate Body*"? I am nevertheless, with all due Respect to *the Ministers of the Congregational Churches*, (1) Your's, CANDIDUS.

P. S. Perhaps an Address of Thanks from the Convention to the Reverend & very venerable Dr. Chauncy, for his excellent Defence of their *ecclesiastic* Constitution, *at a Time when they stood in need of so able a Defender*, may be judg'd *by some* to be rather more *in Character* than a *political* Address to the Man *in Power*. C.

Postscript the 2d. I am inform'd that it was first propos'd to address his Excellency at Cambridge, *after Dinner* on the Day of Election, and that the Reason assign'd for it was, because it had been *unjustly* asserted that his (2) had stood Sponsor at a Christening—— (3) The Truth of which Assertion, however, it is also said, might have been made evident by enquiring of a worthy Clergyman of the Church of England in that Town.

vid pa. 530. C.

TO BE SOLD,

A large Dwelling-House, well finished, with three Stacks of Chimnies; and about 40 Acres of Land adjoining, situate in Lexington, about 10 Miles from Charlestown-Ferry, lying on the Country Road leading from Charlestown to Concord; together with two good Barns and an Orchard, and a good Well of Water near the House. Terms of Payment will be made easy to the Purchaser.——For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

To the Honorable JAMES OTIS, *Esq;*

AS I live at a great distance from the province and city where you reside, the happy tidings of the restoration of your health but lately arrived——The heart-felt joy that it gave me, and the whole circle of my friends, cannot be expressed—— ——All language fails the sons of *freedom*, when they attempt to describe *its* worth, its beauty and glory, or their affection for its friends——As the eclipsed sun resumes his former splendor and strikes every beholder with his new kindled beams, may your returning health re-inkindle the vigour of your mind, and with your wonted ardour in your country's cause may you confound with your arguments and stun with your eloquence every opposer of truth and righteousness.

You, Sir, have long merited and enjoyed the most exalted title that can adorn a human character, a PATRIOT—As you can have no brighter crown of glory in this world, we can wish you no higher honour than to wear it——nor any greater happiness than what results from acting so noble a part——for the pleasure of one self-approving hour in a patriot's mind out-weighs a whole ignoble life, altho' spent in gorgeous palaces and floated with the highest tide of wealth and power.——Your noble exertions in opposing tyranny and all its wicked instruments, in defending the liberties of your country when invaded on all sides by the abandoned tools of despotism, will raise a monument of fame in the breasts of your COUNTRYMEN, more lasting than marble! and your name like a brilliant star will shine in the American hemisphere to direct and animate future Patriot's through all generations of men!

May you, Sir, ever be encircled with the all-beneficent omnipotent arms of Heaven,——pass through the brightest circle of human life sown thick with blessings——and when you bid adieu to sublunary things, may the great PARENT of the universe crown you with immortal FREEDOM in his eternal empire of LIBERTY?

AN AMERICAN.

Josiah Quincy, junr.

HAS removed his Office from the South Side of King-Street, to the Room under Messieurs *Edes* and *Gill's* Printing-Office, directly opposite the New Court-House, in Queen-Street.

By His Majesty's Letters Patent.

THOSE who are afflicted with a want of Appetite, sinking of the Spirits, trembling from Indigestion, Oppressions in the Stomach and Breast, or any other Disease in the Stomach or Bowels, occasioned by the want of a just Proportion of the Juices, or the proper Distribution of the Bile; which last brings on that fatal Disorder the bilious Cholic, may receive immediate Relief at a very easy Expence, and in a short Time a certain Cure by making a fair Tryal of the Stomach Pills, which by Appointment of the Proprietor, are Sold by

Cox & Berry,

At their Store two Doors above the British Coffee-House King-Street, BOSTON.

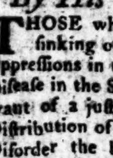
With full printed Directions how to use them.

N. B. Nothing procures Sleep so readily, or so effectually takes off that Restlessness which arises from a Stomach loaded at Night with too much Food or Drink, and are very useful at Sea, by keeping the Body regularly open.

Cash given for Bees-Wax.

Thomas Lee,

HAS imported a Variety of most FASHIONABLE SILKS, as Brocades, Damasks, Mantuas, &c. &c. Brussels Lace, Gold and Silver Lace, ditto Buttons, which, having bo't himself in London, on the best Terms, will be sold exceeding reasonable, at his Store, opposite the Market-House, near the Swing-Bridge,—Where he has a great and full Assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, SCOTCH and IRISH GOODS, purchas'd with every Advantage, and will therefore be sold at the lowest Advance for Cash or short Credit.——Also——Cutlery and Hard Ware, Powder, Shott, Bar Lead, Nails, Glass, Russia Duck, Paper Hangings, Verdigrease, &c



To be sold for want of Employ,

A likely Negro Boy, about 9 Years old.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Whereas *Asbey Condon*, Wife of me the Subscriber, has left my Bed and Board, run me in Debt, and threatens to run me still further in Debt: These are to warn all Persons from trusting her on my Account; for I hereby declare I will pay no Debt of her contracting, after the Date hereof.

As witness my Hand, MICHAEL CONDON.

v vid, page 495 1 Ibid ~~vid Proclamation page~~ & vid. page 497. — vid, address pa. 489. 2 That Number voting to rescind, vid. page 157—161. Vol. 2. — Dr. Pemberton. a mistake, I believe it is not the First Time. (1) vid, address pa. 129. Vol. 2 (2) Excellency. (3) vid, pa. 372—393— also pa. 434. where it is denied. (4) pa. 474.

To the PRINTERS of the BOSTON-GAZETTE.

THOUGH I live in the country, at a diſtance from the Capital, I have had frequent opportunities of entering into the ſpirit of the political controverſies of the times; and the characters of thoſe who by their rank, places, and appointments, as well as aſſiduities in the cauſe, have made the moſt diſtinguiſhed figure on the ſide of the prerogative, among which that of our preſent c——r in chief, (whether we conſider him as prime miniſter, and intimate friend, to ſir F——s, and under him, ſuſtaining many places of influence, or as factor and agent to L—d H——h, in the character of C——r in chief of this province), is undoubtedly intitled to the firſt conſideration. I know there are ſome honeſt, candid people, who have had their doubts, which to give the pre-eminence to, and ſome have not ſcrupled to give it to ſir F——s. But if we conſider the unwearied pains taken by the friends of the preſent c——r in chief, to wreſt his character from the infamy of acting the firſt part, in the deſtruction of the Rights of that country where he was born, and bred, by holding up ſir F——s with all the marks of deteſtation the firſt and principal actor was intitled to, with the ſame policy as is uſed to raiſe one end of a ſcale beam the higher, by depreſſing the other the lower, their doubts and determinations may be eaſily accounted for. And my opinion may be as eaſily juſtified, by conſidering the part he took and acted, during ſir F——s's adminiſtration, both publickly, and privately; the unwearied ardour with which he ſupported him, and his meaſures, the unintercepted harmony and friendſhip that ſubſiſted between them, and the teſtimony given by ſir F——s himſelf, recommending him to his patron as a man equally to be depended on with himſelf, and we can't ſuppoſe either his vanity or intereſt would ſuffer him to ſay more, if true; which with ſir F——s's having procured him the appointment to the G——t, and his conduct in that ſtation ſince, are quite ſufficient for the purpoſe they are here produced for. In my retirement under theſe circumſtances I take care to collect and read all the public papers, and amuſe myſelf with the publications I there meet with; and among others, I have not been a little entertained with the ſeveral addreſſes to his E——y, coming tho' not in different ſtiles, or manners, yet from different quarters & orders of men. The ſameneſs of ſtile and manner I mention, I muſt own was tedious; but yet it ſerved the good purpoſe of heightning that contempt and indignation, which every generous, independent mind ſhould feel, for cringing, fawning ſervility. Thus was I in the full career of amuſing myſelf with addreſſes, when ſuddenly, and unexpectedly, to my great diſappointment, the ſpirit of addreſſing died, and ſtopt ſhort, before the G——r and the tools of power were ſatiated with adulation, or half paid for the trouble they had been at in procuring them. The addreſſes ſtopping in this manner, was unexpected to me, becauſe it ſeemed to contradict a ſentiment founded on obſervations, ſo repeatedly made and found true, without exception, in the Engliſh government, as to deſerve to be eſtabliſhed as a maxim, *That in proportion to the infamous tyranny of an adminiſtration, addreſſes have always abounded.* I have heard that all general rules had their exceptions, and ſuppoſed this to be one to mine; but at the ſame time thought it a little remarkable that it ſhould take place firſt in this inſtance, when to my relief, in ſtep'd the clergy of the county of Hampſhire, in two addreſſes, and after them, the addreſs of the whole body of the clergy (as was ſaid) of the Province, aſſembled, at their annual convention, and ſome others which are below naming. The accounts of theſe relieved me ſo far as they ſerved to ſupport and confirm my favourite maxim; but at the ſame time embarraſs'd me with new difficulties. That men in commiſſion or expectation of preferment ſhould, to gratify their ambition and intereſt proſtitute thoſe rights, bequeathed to them by their virtuous and brave anceſtors, is not ſtrange, becauſe common: But that the free and independent clergy of this country, who can have nothing to hope from thoſe in power, but every thing to fear from the ruin of that public liberty, on which their own conſtitution is founded, and without the moſt diſtant proſpect of ſharing in the ſpoils of thoſe rights and privileges, the laws of God and man require them publickly and privately to defend and ſupport, ſhould be duped by any artifice whatever into ſuch meaſures, was to me unaccountable, till I with pleaſure ſaw in the laſt Boſton-Gazette, the ſmall number that carried the vote in the convention and with additional pleaſure ſaw that number mark'd by Providence with an equality to thoſe who voted in the houſe of repreſentatives in the year 1768 to reſcind a former vote in obedience to the mandates of an infamous miniſter. Now gentlemen, as the names of thoſe ſeventeen were publiſhed, that the other members might be diſtinguiſhed from them, and not be ſtain'd even with a ſuſpicion of their infamy, I think in juſtice to the body of the clergy here, who deſerve eſteem and veneration for their political ſentiments, as well as piety and virtue, the names of theſe ſeventeen ſhould be publiſhed for the ſame purpoſe, and hope to ſee it done in the next Boſton-Gazette. RUSTICUS.

June 15th, 1771.

BOSTON, July 1.

His Excellency the Captain-General has commiſſioned THOMAS DAWES, Eſq; (who was the firſt Captain) to be Major of the Regiment of Militia in this Town, in the Room of JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Eſq; who had reſigned.

We hear the Regiments are to be ranked in the following Order, viz.

The Regiment in this Town, under Col. ERVING, to be called the BOSTON REGIMENT.

Col. Pond's, 1ſt
Col. Quincy's 2d } Regiment, &c.
Col. Hatch's, 3d

Monday laſt at a Meeting of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the this Town, William Phillips, Eſq; was choſen an Overſeer of the Poor, in the Room of the Hon. Royall Tyler, Eſq; deceaſed. And Mr. Benjamin Gray, a Collector of Taxes, in the Room of Mr. Samſon Salter, who reſigned.

Wedneſday Morning laſt died here, the Honourable GEORGE CRADDOCK, Eſq; aged 87 Years. A Gentleman of an unblemiſhed Character. His Funeral is to be attended this Afternoon.

Monday laſt died at Dunſtable, JOHN ALFORD TYNG, Eſq; aged 42 Years, Lieutenant-Colonel of the ſecond Regiment of Militia in the County of Middleſex.

Sunday laſt a Negro Boy belonging to Mr. Joſeph Hovey, at the South-End, fell off a Wharff, and was drowned.

Laſt Friday Morning died here, after a long Languiſhment, and greatly lamented by all his numerous Friends & Acquaintance, Doctor THOMAS LEONARD, in the 28th Year of his Age——His Funeral is to be TO MORROW, if the Weather will permit, preciſely at half an Hour paſt Six.

Laſt Thurſday Morning departed this Life, Mrs. Dorcas Ingraham, aged 50 Years, Conſort to the late Capt. Francis Ingraham, deceaſed. Her Remains are to be inter'd this Afternoon at Six o'Clock, from her Houſe in Auchmuty's Lane, where her Friends are deſir'd to attend.

Laſt Week died in Brookline, Æt. 86 Years, Mrs. Sarah Woodward. She was Daughter to Mr. John Goer, one of the firſt Setlers in Roxbury: He left ſix Children from whom there is ſprung a numerous Offſpring. Mrs. Woodward had ſix Sons and two Daughters, who all lived to grow up, ſix of which are now living, but the number of her grand and great grand Children cannot be aſcertained at preſent, as there is many of them at Connecticut, and ſome at the Eaſtward, but this we know that there is Thirty-ſeven of them who are Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton. She was one who relied on the Merits of her Saviour Jeſus Chriſt for her Salvation.——After the Death of her firſt Huſband, Mr. James Pierpont of Roxbury, who died 50 Years ſince, and left her with ſix ſmall Children, whom ſhe uſed to gather around her Catechiſing, Praying with and for them, and it is well remembered to this Day, how earneſt ſhe would be in her Requeſt at the Throne of Grace, that her Children might be found walking in the Ways of Holineſs, and obtain Mercy at the ſecond Appearance of her Dear Redeemer.

Laſt Friday departed this Life, Mr. Caleb Parker, Blackſmith, in the 78th Year of his Age. His Funeral is to be attended To-Morrow at Five o'Clock, at which Time his Friends & Acquaintance are deſired to attend.

On Friday laſt arrived here, the Martin Sloop of War, from North Carolina.

To be ſold very cheap, for Caſh or Credit, if apply'd for immediately,

A double-deck'd Brigantine, 120 Tons, 9½ Feet Hole, 4½ between Decks, grav'd and compleatly fitted for the Sea. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

OLIVES.

A Few Jars of *Choice* OLIVES, *juſt imported*, may be had of SAMUEL BRECK, at his Store, nearly oppoſite to the Golden Ball, if apply'd for immediately.

Where alſo may be had,

A General Aſſortment of Weſt India Goods and Groceries as uſual.

SARAH DAWSON, Widow of JOSEPH DAWSON, Gardener, in Cambridge-Street, New Boſton, at the Cold Bath, informs the Gentlemen and Ladies, That ſhe has a commodious large Fruit Garden, ſituated to the Water Side, with commodious Summer Houſes, where Gentlemen and Ladies may walk and take the Benefit of the Air, and be accommodated with Tea or Coffee, and Fruit & Flowers of all Sorts. Alſo large red Currants for Wine or Jellies will be ſold by the Buſhel or Quart; alſo Cellery Plants of the beſt Sorts will be ſold for 5s. a Hundred. Alſo the ſaid Dawſon has a large Collection of graffed and innoculated Fruit Trees of the beſt Sorts, which will be ready to be removed this Fall. Alſo Garden Seeds ſaved here, ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies. Any Gentlemen that may want the above Articles, and will oblige the ſaid Widow Dawſon with their Cuſtom, may depend on the beſt of Uſage. Said Dawſon informs the Gentlemen that the Cold Bath is put in new Repair, and will be kept in good Order.

TO BE LETT,

Two Chambers in Quaker-Lane, near the Meeting-Houſe. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A Variety of European GOODS, viz.

CAlicoes, ſtampt Linnens, Iriſh and Britiſh Linnens, Checks, ſtrip'd Hollands, Sagathees, Forreſt Cloths, Bedtickens, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silks, Silk Ginghams, &c. &c. &c. Houſe Furniture, viz. Chairs, Tables, Glaſs, Feather Beds, &c. &c. Likewiſe ſeveral Suits Mens Apparel, Watches, &c. &c.

N. B. To begin preciſely at 6 o'Clock, if Company attend.

All Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Edward Marion*, late of *Boſton*, Blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Samuel Peck*, Executor to the laſt Will of the Deceaſed; and all Perſons indebted, are deſired to make immediate Payment, in Order for ſpeedy Settlement. Boſton, June 26, 1771.

A Woman with a Breaſt of Milk, and good Character, wants either to take a Child to ſuckle, or go into a Family. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

On FRIDAY next,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be ſold by Publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Mrs. Woodſide, near the Orange-Tree.

All her Houſe Furniture, conſiſting of Looking-Glaſſes, Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedſteds and Bedding,—Some Kitchen Furniture.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

An excellent Saddle Horſe to be Sold for Want of Employ, or exchanged for a good Chaiſe Horſe. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be ſold Cheap,

A genteel Curricle, compleatly fitted, which may be uſed as a ſingle Chaiſe, and alſo as a Chair. Likewiſe a good ſerviceable Horſe for a Trucks or Family Uſe. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from Capt. Daniel Campble, on the Iſland Grenada, a Negro Man named Boſton: He is a ſtrong-made, well-ſet, ſtreight-limb'd, likely Fellow, of about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches high, ſmooth-fac'd, ſmall Eyes, well-ſet in his Head, and a low Forehead; when he ſpeaks he ſeldom opens his Teeth; he has a remarkable ſmall but very hard Hand, and was brought up to the Sugar-Baking Buſineſs in this Town, but for his bad Behaviour was ſent to the Weſt-Indies, from thence its thought he has got on board ſome Veſſel bound to ſome Part of this Continent.——In Caſe any Perſon, through the whole Coaſt of America, will ſecure the above Fellow, ſo that he can be brought to me, or to the Printers hereof, they are intitled to the above Reward, with all reaſonable Charges. JAMES SMITHWICK.

N. B. The above Fellow ſpeaks good Engliſh, he can read in a Pſalter, and at Times very fond of ſinging Pſalm Tunes——He has a very ſerious Look, and can lie without Stuttering.

Whereas the Proprietors of the Town of *Aſhfield*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, by their Petition to the General Court, repreſenting that many Difficulties have ariſen among them by reaſon of the Sale of ſome of the ſaid Proprietors Lands in ſaid Town, for Payment of Taxes in carrying on the Settlement of ſaid Town; the honorable his Majeſty's Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives taking the ſaid Petition under Conſideration, Ordered, That *Timothy Woodbridge*, *David Ingerſoll*, jun. Eſq'rs. and Mr. *Thomas Dennie*, be a Committee to repair to the ſaid Town of *Aſhfield*, in the Receſs of the General Court, and make full Enquiry into the Grounds of the ſaid Complaints, and make Report of the Facts, State and Circumſtances of ſaid Town on the third Wedneſday of the next Seſſions of the General Court; and it was further Ordered, That there ſhould be a Meeting called to aſſemble the ſaid Proprietors at the ſaid Town of *Aſhfield*, at the ſame Time that the Committee attend ſaid Service there; and that the ſaid Proprietors ſhould be Notified of the Time, Place and Occaſion of ſaid Meeting, and of the Committees attending the ſaid Service, by poſting up a Notification on the fore Side of the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid *Aſhfield*, fourteen Days before ſaid Meeting, and publiſhing the ſame in three of the *Boſton* Weekly News-Papers twenty Days before ſaid Meeting.

The ſaid Committee having determined to attend ſaid Service on the Eighteenth Day of *September* next; on which Day the Proprietors will call a Meeting to be aſſembled at the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid *Aſhfield*, at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, to inform the Committee of ſuch Matters and Things as will be neceſſary for ſaid Committee to know in order to their making a proper Report according to Order, and the Non-reſident Proprietors are deſired to conform themſelves accordingly. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, *Chairman*.

June 25th, 1771.

On *Tueſday* next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

among which are,

CAlicoes, kenting and linnen Handkerchiefs, ſtripe flower'd Lawns, cotton, thread and worſted Hoſe, Iriſh, Scotch and German Linnens, Checks, Bedticks, Damaſcus, Table Cloths, ſilk and worſted Mitts, Ribbons, Metal and Horn Buttons, Gartering, Pen-knives, Table ditto, Silver ſleeve Buttons, Silver and Pinckbeck Watches, &c. &c. &c.——Alſo 20 Dozen black Silk Handkerchiefs. William Hunter, Actioneer.

Tueſday Morning at Ten o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Horton from St. Kitts and St. Euſtatia. Tower from St. Kitts. Ingerſol from Martinico and St. Euſtatia. Wells from North-Carolina. Small from St. Martins and St. Euſtatia. Lambert from St. Martins. Underwood from St. Vincents & St. Martins. Holmes from Eſequebo. Tree from Newfoundland. Undrill & Gray from Maryland. Olds and Lewis, from New-Haven. Atwood from New London. Mitchel from Annapolis.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt, Six Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Ten.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 59 min. after 2 } Friday, 0 m. aft. 6
Tueſday, 48 min. after 3 } Saturday, 40 m. af. 6
Wedneſday, 30 m. aft. 4 } Lord's Day 30 m. af. 7
Thurſday, 13 min. af. 5 } Laſt Qr. 4 D. Morning.

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m Commander v S.r Francis Barnard. = L.d Hillsborough. 1 vid page 842. Vol. 2.
(1) Government. vid page 423. 2 Excellency. 3 To Find y.e Addreſſes, Turn to Index.
(2) Governor. 4 vid pa. 488. || vid. Addreſs pa. 489. 5 Almsbury. vid pa. 488. (3) pa. 492.
(4) vid pa. 157—161. Vol. 2. [5] pa. 161. Vo. 2.

Richard Salter

HEREBY Notifies his Cuſtomers and Others, that he has Removed from the Shop formerly kept by Mr. NATHANIEL APPLETON, three Shops Northward, to the Shop Mr. WILLIAM BANT lately kept, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS LEVERETT's, in Cornhill, BOSTON:

Where he Continues to ſell,

Engliſh and India GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, beſt French Indigo, warranted Lynn-made Shoes of the beſt Quality, &c. &c. very Cheap.

JUST OPENED,
And to be Sold by

Joſ[a]. Gardner

At his Shop in Cornhill, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the very loweſt Rates for ready Money, viz.

CHILDRENS worſted and thread Stockings, Womens worſted and cotton Stockings, Mens worſted, cotton & worſted, ſilk & worſted, random thread, random cotton Stockings, Queens black ſilk mitts, Queens white ſilk mitts, black, white and cloth-coloured ſilk mitts and gloves cloſe wove—worſted gloves and mitts, ſtript, plain and mock-velvet caps, white & thread black and coloured breeches patterns—a neat aſſortment of ribbons, to be ſold very cheap—a very good aſſortment of Broad-cloths, from 45s. to a Guinea a yard, with the Trimings for the ſame—Manchester Checks, ¼, ⅞ & yard wide Iriſh Linnens, ¼ and yard wide Lawns, ¼ and yard wide Cambricks, with a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for all Seaſons.——Thoſe Perſons who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved upon the moſt reaſonable Terms.



TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Dwelling-Houſe in very good Repair, with a large Garden, Wood-Houſe and Pump, ſituated in School-Street, near King's Chapel. Inquire of Edes & Gill

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The Subſcriber, one of the Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. *Temple Datcher*, late of *Boſton*, deceas'd, deſires all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to leave the ſame at his Shop oppoſite the Weſt Door of the Town-Houſe: Thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to PETER ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD, all the Real Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of the following, viz. His late Manſion-Houſe, near Bull's Wharf, together with all the Stores, Shop and Wharf adjoining the ſame, which is attended with many Advantages.——A Houſe and Land, adjoining in Purchaſe-Street, near Capt. Tileſtone's.—A Houſe and Land in Summer-Street, at preſent occupied by Mrs. Griffin.—A Piece of Land at Weſt Boſton, near Mr. Inches's Rope-walk.—A Farm at Malden, with a Houſe and Barn thereon, about Four Miles from Winniſimet Ferry.

For Particulars Enquire of ſaid *Roberts*

Three Hundred Acres of choice

Land to be ſold in the Township of SAVILLE in the Province of New-Hampſhire, about 17 Miles from Charleſtown No. 4, on the Main Road to Portſmouth; for the better Convenience of Purchaſers, the Land is in about 80 Acre Lotts, and ſome ſmaller, with Setlers all round it, and is ſome of the beſt Land in the whole Township, finely water'd, and a large Pond very near, in which are plenty of Fiſh, and in ſome Part is a Mill Stream. There is a Griſt Mill and Saw Mill in about three Miles of it——The loweſt Price for the whole is 3s. Lawful Money per Acre, and 10s. for ſmaller Lotts. A Plan of the Land may be ſeen, and the Terms known by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. John May, late of Boſton, Hay-weigher, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts to Mrs. Mary May, of ſaid Boſton, Widow, Executrix to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for Settlement.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the

Eſtate of Edmund Fowle, late of Watertown, Cordwainer, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Edmund Fowle, of ſaid Watertown, Executor to ſaid Eſtate: And ſuch Perſons as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to ſaid Executor.

RAN-away laſt Evening from his Maſter Joſeph French of Dunſtable, an Apprentice Boy named William Cotton, between 18 & 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet and an half high. He had on when he went away, a brownish All-Wool Coat, with Braſs Buttons, a light-Coloured Broad Cloth Jacket, brown Cotton and Linnen Breeches, and ſpeckled Stockings. He is well ſett, and has long brown Hair, and light-coloured Eyes. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned againſt entertaining, concealing or carrying off ſaid Boy, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.—Whoever will take up ſaid Boy, and convey him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges, by me. JOSEPH FRENCH.

Dated at Dunſtable, June 17, 1771.

& All Perſons indebted for this

Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above Twelve Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

All Perſons that have any De-

mands on the Eſtate of *Silence Harris*, late of *Charleſtown*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts to *William Conant*, ſole Executor to ſaid Deceaſed: And thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to ſaid Executor, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement. WILLIAM CONANT.

Charleſtown, June 22, 1771.

Chaiſe Linings, green & cloth-colour'd,
Laces to match ditto,
Chaiſe and Harneſs Furniture of all Sorts,
Wilton Carpeting,
Coach Glaſſes of all Sizes,
To be Sold as cheap as can be bo't in Town,

By Adino Paddock,

At his Shop in LONG-ACRE, Common-Street,
BOSTON,

Where the Coach Making Buſineſs is carried on in all its Branches as uſual——Neats-foot Oil.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.* } TO CHARLES PYNCHON, of Springfield, in the County of Hampſhire, Gentleman, one of the principal Proprietors of the new Plantation herein after mentioned.

Seal.

Greeting.

WHEREAS Application hath been made to me the Subſcriber, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, by John Worthington, Eſq; Moſes Bliſs, Samuel Hitchcock, James Sikes, Jonathan Dwight, and yourſelf (being the major Part of the Proprietors of the new Plantation or Township called Number Seven, lying partly in the County of Hampſhire and partly in the County of Berkſhire in the Province aforeſaid, which ſaid Tract of Land was originally granted by the General Aſſembly of ſaid Province to Moſes Parſons, and now derived to the ſaid John Worthington and others, for calling a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors at the Time and Place in ſaid Petition mentioned: THESE are therefore in his Majeſty's Name to require you the ſaid Charles Pynchon to notify and warn the Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land (according to a Law of this Province, made and paſſed in the 26th Year of the Reign of GEORGE the Second, entitled, An Act entitled An Act directing how Meetings of Proprietors of Lands lying in common and undivided may be called,) to meet at Springfield in the County of Hampſhire, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Luke Bliſs, Innholder, on Tueſday the Thirtieth Day of July next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, for the Purpoſes following, namely, 1. To chooſe a Moderator to preſide at ſaid Meeting. 2. To chooſe a Clerk, Treaſurer, Aſſeſſors, and Collector or Collectors for ſaid Proprietors, 3. To ſurvey, lay out and make any Diviſion of the Lands in ſaid Township to and among ſaid Proprietors that may be tho't proper; as alſo to raiſe any Monies that may be needful for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; or any other Way to bring forward the Settlement of ſaid Township, and to defrey any Coſts that have or may be incurred by ſaid Proprietors. 4. To agree upon and determine a proper Method for calling Meetings of ſaid Proprietors for the future.

And you are to make due Return of this Warrant, and of your Doings therein, to the ſaid Proprietors at or before the opening of ſaid Meeting.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Eighth Day of June A. D. 1771. in the Eleventh Year of His Majeſty's Reign. S. DANFORTH.

IN Purſuance of the within Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the within Petition.

Springfield, June 10. 1771. CHARLES PYNCHON.

IMPORTED in the laſt Veſſels from *LONDON*, and to be Sold Cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

By Henry Leddel,

At his Store adjoining to *John Erving*, jun, Eſq'rs; in Kilby-Street.

SUperfine Broad Cloths, Ratteens—Flannells—Shalloons, Callimancoes, Tammies, Cambicts, half ell & half yard Laſtings, ¼ & yard wide Iriſh Linens, Iriſh Sheeting, ¼. ⅞ yard wide & 6-4ths. Checks. brown & Cotton Hollands, Jeans, white Ruſſia Drab, Dowlaſs, Callicoes, Clouting Diaper, Cambricks, Lawns, Ginghams, black Perſians, Taffaties—ſpotted and bordered Bandanoes, Cotton & French Romalls, beſt Ballandine Silk, Ribbons, Womens unglazed Lamb Gloves,— Silk Gloves & Mitts— coloured & other Threads, Pins, wax Necklaces, Fans, Gimp & Snail Lace, Silk & hair & ſcarf Twiſt, Needle work & wove Buttons, Ferrets, Qualities, Tapes, Silk knee Garters, Silk thread & cotton Laces, writing Paper, ſealing Wax, Wafers. Mens thread and worſted Hoſe. Breeches Patterns, Buckrams, Mens & Boys Felt Hatts, Kilmarnock Caps, Pelong and other Sattins, Looking Glaſſes, Card Leaves, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Oznabrigs & Ticklingburg, Sieve Bottoms. A Variety of hard Ware.—Goose, Duck & Pigeon Shot, German & Engliſh Steel, Powder in quarter and half Barrels, beſt London Nails and Crown Glaſs. Spices, Pepper by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.——Anchors, &c.

JUST Imported, and to be Sold by GAWEN BROWN in King-Street—Sundry Eight-Day Clocks, Silver Watches, Silver Chains, Seals, Steel Chains, Clock Bells, beſt Silk Strings for Watches, &c.



For LONDON,

The Ship Boſton-Packet, NATHANIEL BYFIELD LYDE, Maſter, Being three Quarters loaded, will certainly ſail in ten Days. For Freight or Paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter or to William Dennie.

Boſton, June 25.

TO BE SOLD BY

William Smith,

At his Store oppoſite the Golden Ball,

West-India and New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, Madeira Wine, Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel or Hundred, Raiſins by the Caſk, Pepper by the Bag, Hundred or Dozen, Piemento, Rice, Poland Starch, Oil by the Cheſt or Flaſk, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Race and Ground Ginger, Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas, Cotton and Wool Cards, Cotton Wool, Liverpool Ware, French Indigo, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Glaſs by the Box, Powder by the Caſk, Goose, Pigeon and Duck Shot, ſuperfine and common Flour, Engliſh Cheeſe, &c.—— Barcelona Handkerchiefs.

John Waldo,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, That he has remov'd from his Store No. 17, on the Long Wharf, to his Houſe and Store South Part of the Town, third Door from the Sign of the Lamb,—Where he hath to ſell as uſual, Weſt India and New-England Rum, Jamaica Sugars, Molaſſes, Cocoa, Tea, Green Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Pepper, Poland Starch, Loaf Sugar, Raiſins, Cotton Wool, Logwood, Redwood, Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas, beſt French Indigo, Earthen Ware by the Crate, Proof Glaſſes, a few Quintals of Merchantable Fiſh, New Rice, and Groceries of all Sorts, Wholeſale and Retail, at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh only.

Choice Citron at 2s. 3d. per Pound.

Imported in the laſt Ships from Glaſgow, by

Douglas, Heron & Comp'y.

An aſſortment of Scotch and Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, to be ſold by Wholeſale on reaſonable Terms, at their Store on Treat's Wharf, nigh the Town Dock.

N. B. The Goods were purchaſed from the Manufacturers.

TO BE LETT,

A large convenient Store fronting on King and Kilby-Streets, lately improved by Meſſieurs Jarvis & Parker: For Particulars, enquire of Meſſieurs Leonard and Samuel Gardner Jarvis, at ſaid Store, or Henry Leddle, at his Store in Kilby-Street.

The FREE-MASON's Arms,

Commonly known by the Name of

The GREEN DRAGON Tavern,

Is now opened for the Reception of Company, by

BENJAMIN BURDICK, Jun.

WHERE Gentlemen may depend upon meeting with the beſt Entertainment and Attendance—The Rooms are very commodious for public or private Meetings, particularly a large Hall in which Seventy People may dine conveniently. There are alſo ſeveral ſmaller Rooms, well calculated for private Societies, and a large and very pleaſant Garden, with a Summer-Houſe in it that commands a beautiful Proſpect of the adjacent Country.——It may be ſaid with the greateſt Truth, no public Houſe in this Town is ſo pleaſantly ſituated.—The greateſt Care will be taken in ſerving the beſt of Liquors, and in procuring ſuitable Attendance.—— As Mr. Burdick depends entirely upon the Credit of his Houſe to ſupport it, he hopes to give ſuch Satisfaction to Gentlemen as will merit their Favours.

*** Travellers, and other Strangers may be accommodated with Lodgings.—Two large Cellars to be Let under ſaid Houſe.

Choice Bottled Mead,

Queen-Cakes, New-York-made Cakes, Pound Cake, Diet-Bread, and other Cakes, and Sage Ale, made and ſold at the laſt Houſe, on the North Side of the Common,

By Ephraim Fenno.

Whereas ſeveral of the Delinquent

Proprietors of the Pemaquid or Briſtol Company, have lately paid the Taxes aſſeſſed on their Lands; the aforeſaid Company (in expectation that thoſe Proprietors whoſe Taxes remain ſtill unpaid, will ſhortly pay them to *James Noble*, Eſq; their Treaſurer) have adjourned the Sale of their Lands to the 12th of September next enſuing the Date hereof, to be at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, in this Town; at which Time and Place ſo much of their Lands will be ſold according to Law (if the Taxes are not then paid) as may be neceſſary to diſcharge them, and to pay the Charges of Sale.——The Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock beforenoon, and to be continued as Occaſion ſhall require.

Seth Sweetſer, Stephen Minot, John Savage } Proprietors Committee.

Boſton, June 23. 1771.

Boſton. Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1771.